



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

many italics, though with only moderate clearness. The "theory" is applied especially to the genus *Homo*, and is apparently designed as a guide for conduct on the part of thoughtful parents. Stated summarily, "Schenk's theory" appears to be that male progeny may be insured by curing glycosuria in the mother, though the converse is not admitted, since it is proclaimed in a typical italicized sentence that "The wish to have female progeny is a desire for the gratification of which it is not at present possible to give any directions" (page 206). The commendable features of the book are large, clear type, heavy paper, and tasteful binding.

W J McGEE.

NOTES AND NEWS

GILBERTI'S TARASCO.—The Taraskan language, still spoken by about 40,000 Indians, chiefly of the state of Michoacán and around the lake of Pazcuaro, Mexico, has been studied and published for the last three hundred years, but has not yet attracted that degree of attention among scientists which it so greatly deserves through its well-developed power of incorporation. In 1896 Dr Nicolas León, of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in coöperation with Dr Raoul de la Grasserie, of Paris, published "*Langue tarasque*" (grammar, dictionary, and texts), a book eminently fitted to present to scholars in a practical way the elements of the Taraskan language. More recently Dr León has reëdited the Taraskan grammar of Padre Maturino Gilberti as a fac-simile edition, and since this is probably the oldest literary monument of this language it deserves particular notice. The original edition of this notable work was published in Mexico in 1558, and is now reprinted for the first time. The arrangement of the morphologic matter is purely empirical and very different from what a modern linguist would require, but there are portions of the work, as, for instance, the chapter on numerals, that are compiled with considerable clearness.

The conjugation of the verb *be* fills sixteen pages or more, but its cumbersome modal and temporal forms render it probable that this verb means not only existence, but particular kinds of existence, as it does in most Indian languages.

The idea of reproducing such books as this in fac-simile has

no doubt its advantages for the student, but such a reproduction carries with it all the misprints and evident errors. Many of these may readily be corrected by the reader, others only after hours of study. The running heading of the pages of the book is *Arte en lengua de Me(chuacán)*, but that this heading sometimes is made to read *Arrte enlengua de Mech.* is excusable only by the fact that an absolutely truthful reproduction of the sometimes faulty original was intended. Julius Platzmann's editions of Mexican linguistic works were issued on the same principle.

The work is printed in 12°, on agave or maguey paper, and is not designed for general sale. The type is a reproduction of the style used in the sixteenth century. The work, which contains 344 pages, in addition to 6 pages of appendix, bears the following title:

Arte de la lengua tarasca ó de Michoacán por el R. P. Fr. Maturino Gilberti de la Orden de San Francisco. Impreso en México el año 1558. Lo reimprime por vez primera, bajo los auspicios del Sr. Secretario de Justicia é Instrucción Pública, Lic. D. Joaquín Baranda, El Dr. Nicolás León, Ex-Director del Museo Michoacano. México. Tipografía de la Oficina Impresora del Timbre, Palacio Nacional. 1898.

A. S. GATSCHE.